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MAGGIE MOORE, USAID

U.S.AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 2018 REPORT TO CONGRESS

Cover photo: Chamunda Khantun, 30, arrived in Bangladesh in August 2017 after walking 15 days from Burma to flee violence. She lives in the Kutupalong refugee camp with her husband and three children, and owns two rabbits for companionship. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and its partners provide families like Chamunda's with life-saving food, logistics support, and nutritional treatment for children and women, and bolster efforts to prepare for monsoon and cyclone seasons.

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM FISCAL YEAR 2018 REPORT TO CONGRESS

USAID submits this report pursuant to the statutory requirement in Section 492(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) (Section 2292a[e] of Title 22 of the United States Code [U.S.C.]). The report describes how USAID used Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funding, through the Emergency Food-Security Program (EFSP), authorized by Section 491(c) of the FAA, to address food-insecurity in emergency situations by applying market-based approaches, including local, regional, and international procurement (LRP); cash; and voucher assistance for food.¹

PURPOSE AND PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The USAID Office of Food for Peace (FFP) within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) delivers two main types, or modalities, of food assistance: 1) food from the United States authorized in Title II of the Food for Peace Act, as amended by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018; and, 2) market-based food assistance and complementary services, authorized in the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended by the Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017. USAID/DCHA/FFP began using market-based food assistance in FY 2010 through the International Disaster Assistance account, and the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Section 7 of Public Law 114-195) formally authorized the initiative as the Emergency Food-Security Program in the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Section 7 of P.L. 114-195).² The Global Food Security Act states the purpose of EFSP is “to mitigate the effects of manmade and natural disasters by utilizing innovative new approaches to delivering aid that support affected persons and the communities hosting them, build resilience and early recovery and reduce opportunities for waste, fraud and abuse.” Congress reauthorized and extended EFSP through fiscal year 2023.³

Market-based modalities include local, regional, and international food procurement, cash transfers for food, and food vouchers. USAID/DCHA/FFP determines which modality to employ in a given context using four criteria: market appropriateness, feasibility, project objectives, and cost.⁴ LRP has additional restrictions on the source and origin of commodities⁵ to ensure that USAID/DCHA/FFP activities reinforce developing markets to the greatest extent possible.

GRANTS IN FY 2018

In FY 2018, global hunger continued to rise, largely because of violent conflict. As a result, the world is now facing a third consecutive year of alarmingly high levels of need for emergency food assistance. According to the Famine Early-Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) funded by USAID, some 80 million people were in need of emergency food assistance during FY 2018.

¹ Definitions of all modalities are in Appendix A.

² The Global Food Security Act of 2016 available at: <https://www.congress.gov/114/plaws/publ195/PLAW-114publ195.pdf>

³ The Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-266) available at: <https://www.congress.gov/bills/115th-congress/senate-bill/2269/text>

⁴ For definitions of criteria, refer to the USAID/DCHA/FFP Modality Decision Tool. Available at: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pbaae883.pdf

⁵ “Source” means the country from which a commodity is shipped to the cooperating/recipient country or the cooperating/recipient country itself if the commodity is located therein at the time of purchase. “Origin means the country where a commodity is mined, grown or produced. https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00M7N3.pdf

In FY 2018, USAID provided more than \$1.8 billion in EFSP assistance, which reached more than 40 million people in 51 countries⁶. Most of the resources went to assist the war-weary people of Syria, South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria, and Yemen. In addition, in late 2017 and 2018, new crises emerged. In Burma, more than 700,000 Rohingya fled persecution and crossed into Bangladesh. In Venezuela, a political and economic crisis led to severe shortages of food and medicine that caused approximately three million people to flee to neighboring countries.

In FY 2018, locally and regionally procured commodities accounted for the majority of EFSP funding at 35 and 18 percent, respectively. Food vouchers accounted for 25 percent of overall EFSP funding, cash transfers accounted for 17 percent, and complementary services and other activities accounted for five percent. For a detailed list of all EFSP activities for FY 2018, see Appendix B.

KEY HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES

The United States sees the relationship between conflict and global hunger as an urgent priority that requires immediate and collective action. More than 50 percent of those who experience hunger around the world today—approximately 74 million people—do so because of man-made disasters. In other words, this suffering is preventable. The flexibility of EFSP funds enables USAID/DCHA/FFP to respond quickly to emergencies. The three responses described below demonstrate how critical this can be in saving the lives of people affected by conflict.

RESPONSE TO THE VENEZUELA REGIONAL CRISIS

The spiraling effects of Venezuela's political and economic crisis caused by the corruption and mismanagement of the Maduro regime—including hyperinflation and severe shortages of food and medicine—have resulted in dire humanitarian consequences. As rampant hyperinflation leads to rising prices and falling wages, parents come home with empty pockets, and children go to school with empty stomachs. Crumbling infrastructure has disrupted water and sanitation services, limited investment in the agriculture sector has led to reliance on government-controlled food imports, and collapsing health institutions have created serious public health concerns across the region.

The United States is responding to the regional humanitarian impacts of the millions of people who are fleeing the man-made political and economic crisis in Venezuela. As of late 2018, approximately three million Venezuelans were living outside their country, the vast majority in other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In FY 2018, the U.S. provided nearly \$25 million in food assistance to Venezuelans who were seeking refuge in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and other nearby countries, including by supplying hot meals for Venezuelans in transit and food vouchers that allow vulnerable Venezuelan families to purchase nutritious foods available in local markets. In Brazil, USAID/DCHA/FFP funded the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) to provide six months of food vouchers to approximately 6,600 Venezuelans who were sheltering Boa Vista, the capital of Roraima State. The vouchers, designed to meet approximately 75 percent of monthly food needs, allow displaced Venezuelans and members of the host community to purchase nutritious food available in local markets.

⁶ Number of beneficiaries reached and countries in which USAID programmed EFSP funds includes several awards made in FY 2017 that were implemented in FY 2018.

In addition to people who are seeking shelter from the chaos in Venezuela, Ecuador hosts many refugees and asylum-seekers who have fled violence in Colombia. As of August 2018, more than 60,000 Colombians and approximately 250,000 Venezuelans were sheltering in Ecuador, many of whom were in need of food, health, and nutrition assistance, according to the Government of Ecuador and relief organizations. In Ecuador, USAID/DCHA/FFP funded the World Food Program (WFP) to provide as many as 30,000 food-insecure Venezuelan migrants, Colombian refugees, and members of host communities with food vouchers that allow them to purchase local, nutritious foods. The vouchers are designed to meet approximately 40 percent of a household's monthly food needs for six months. With USAID/DCHA/FFP financing, WFP also facilitates community dialogue and training on topics such as nutrition, dietary diversity, and healthy meal preparation.

In Colombia, WFP programs funded by USAID/DCHA/FFP, in coordination with the Government of Colombia, provide food vouchers to populations affected by the Venezuela regional crisis, including families in temporary shelters, informal settlements, and indigenous communities; and provide hot meals in transit centers. WFP also supported Colombians affected by Colombia's internal conflict. In addition, USAID/DCHA/FFP jointly funds, with the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, an award to WFP to provide multi-purpose cash assistance⁷ to vulnerable beneficiaries.

BURMA/PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

In late 2017 and early 2018, more than 700,000 Rohingya fled violence in Burma and crossed the border into Bangladesh to form the world's largest refugee settlement in a matter of months. They joined the more than 212,000 Rohingya who already were living in Bangladesh prior to August 2017. Most of these refugees reside in temporary settlements near Cox's Bazar, where they experience high levels of malnutrition and rely completely on humanitarian assistance to meet their food needs. The speed and scale of the crisis nearly overwhelmed the ability of humanitarian actors to respond, and continues to place a heavy burden on local Bangladeshi communities.

The concentration of refugees in Southeastern Bangladesh is among the densest in the world, according to the United Nations⁸ (UN), which severely affects host communities. Recurring natural disasters, such as floods and cyclones, continue to exacerbate poverty-related problems, including food-insecurity and malnutrition, including among Bangladeshis. While levels of extreme poverty are in decline, approximately 31 percent of Bangladeshis still live below the national poverty line, according to WFP.

In FY 2018, USAID/DCHA/FFP contributed nearly \$108 million to support the humanitarian response in Bangladesh, including \$101.4 million in IDA funds to WFP Bangladesh to provide locally and regionally sourced in-kind food aid, electronic food vouchers (e-vouchers), and cash for food through activities to reduce the risk of disasters for Rohingya refugees, as well as income-generating activities in host communities in Cox's Bazar. In-kind food assistance was, and still is, needed in this crisis to meet the basic nutritional needs of refugees quickly, while the e-vouchers provided more options, such as vegetables and fish, as the refugees recovered from the grueling journey from Burma.

USAID/DCHA/FFP also has funded nutrition activities to help Rohingya women and children. USAID/DCHA/FFP financed awards to both WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund

⁷ Multi-purpose cash assistance is unrestricted cash transfers that people affected by crises can use allowing them the flexibility and dignity to choose how to cover their needs. <http://www.cashlearning.org/thematic-area/multipurpose-cash-assistance>

⁸ <https://www.unocha.org/rohingya-refugee-crisis>

(UNICEF) to provide children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women with specialized foods to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. USAID/DCHA/FFP's contribution also included coordination support for the nutrition, food security, and logistics necessary to enhance the scale-up of humanitarian activities.

In addition, USAID/DCHA/FFP contributed \$14 million to WFP to support emergency food, nutrition, and early-recovery activities in Burma, including in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan States. As of late July 2018, approximately 8,800 internally displaced persons (IDPs) lived in Shan and 96,700 in Kachin because of protracted armed conflict, according to the UN. USAID/DCHA/FFP's contribution enabled WFP to reach internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other crisis-affected populations in Rakhine.

USAID/DCHA/FFP financed WFP to assist food-insecure families with cash transfers in government-controlled areas of Kachin, and combined food and cash assistance in Shan. USAID/DCHA/FFP also financed cash-for-work activities—including the development of farmland, the construction of roads, the renovation of ponds, and home gardening—for resettled former IDPs and food-insecure non-IDP communities in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan States.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan is in the midst of its most-severe drought since 2011, which has increased the humanitarian needs of households who are struggling to cope with multiple shocks. Households who depend on farming and herding for their income and food have seen their livelihoods severely affected by poor rainfall and high temperatures. In FY 2018, USAID/DCHA/FFP provided \$73.9 million (\$69.8 million in IDA funds, and \$4.1 million in Title II) to UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners for critical food and nutrition assistance to conflict-affected communities and those afflicted by drought in Afghanistan. The funding to WFP included support for a new, collaborative initiative with the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) in which the GoA will donate 60,000 metric tons of wheat grain to WFP; USAID/DCHA/FFP assistance supports the milling, fortification, transportation, and distribution of approximately 47,400 metric tons of this wheat. This use of “twinning” leverages U.S. and other donor contributions to food crises by encouraging host governments to commit resources to their own population. USAID/DCHA/FFP's funding also enables WFP and UNICEF to procure specialized nutritious food commodities for drought-affected communities, and to provide treatment for undernutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age. USAID/DCHA/FFP complemented the UN assistance with cash-based transfers administered by an NGO that targeted the most food-insecure and drought-affected households.

STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

The entire award process and subsequent monitoring for EFSP are intended to be accountable to U.S. taxpayers. USAID requires its implementers to monitor programmatic performance and commodity prices, including through post-distribution monitoring, for all activities. EFSP-funded awards that are ten months or longer in duration require baseline and final evaluations to assess food-security outcomes, as well as to capture lessons learned. To ensure technical rigor, USAID staff experts in M&E review the technical quality of approaches proposed in each funding application, as well as the design of the post-distribution monitoring, baseline survey, final evaluation, and annual results reports for each award. USAID's M&E staff also develop tools and build the M&E capacity of staff from USAID/DCHA/FFP and partners. USAID/DCHA/FFP field staff conduct monitoring and oversight visits to verify the information provided.

EFSP partners monitor their activities throughout implementation, and ensure the targeted beneficiaries receive commodities, cash transfers, and food vouchers, for the stated purpose, and according to standard procedures. USAID/DCHA/FFP's M&E team provides technical support and direct feedback to partners on M&E strategies, and verifies reported information through visits to distribution and project sites.

USAID's partners also monitor market conditions, as the context in each country can change quickly because of price fluctuations, inflation, seasonality, and other factors. As a result, the Agency and its partners adjust their activities accordingly. Monitoring by both partners and USAID/DCHA/FFP staff allows the Agency to stay apprised of, and resolve, issues that might hinder the delivery of food assistance, potentially including the loss, damage, or theft of equipment or commodities.

USAID/DCHA/FFP's technical team has developed and employs tools and trainings specifically to help staff and partners monitor projects that use market-based modalities, including LRP, cash transfers, or food vouchers; in some circumstances, this suite of tools includes biometric verification of the identity of beneficiaries.

Because USAID/DCHA/FFP often funds emergency activities in non-permissive environments, security constraints can prevent access for monitoring and oversight by U.S. Government staff. To address this, the Agency maintains contracts with several third-party monitoring mechanisms for verification and the monitoring of outputs in places like Syria and Yemen. USAID/DCHA/FFP also encourages partners to use other remote-monitoring techniques, such as technologies, key informants, and secondary data. For example, in Syria, USAID/DCHA/FFP worked throughout the year with partners to share lessons learned on best practices for monitoring in environments that require remote management. These approaches include contracting with third-party monitoring firms; establishing robust complaint and response mechanisms within their implementation procedures to ensure accountability to beneficiaries; and monitoring open-source data, such as social-media sites.

APPENDIX A: EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM MODALITIES

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) uses funds in different ways that together offer the greatest possible flexibility to address disaster-related food-security needs as they arise. The principal modalities are the following:

- Local and Regional Procurement⁹
 - Local procurement is the purchase of food in the same country where it will be distributed; and
 - Regional procurement is the purchase of food within the same continent as the country where it will be distributed.
- Cash Transfers are money provided to participants who lack economic access to food readily available in local markets. Cash can be delivered conditionally or unconditionally, but it is always unrestricted.¹⁰
- Food Vouchers are vouchers redeemable for food by participants affected by an emergency who lack the economic resources to purchase on their own the food that is readily available in local markets.
- Complementary Services I I augment the primary mechanisms for providing food assistance, and are directly supporting the modalities noted above. Based on their potential to contribute to the stabilization of household and community access to adequate nutritious food, interventions can include the following:
 - Agriculture and food security, including funding for agricultural inputs such as seeds, tools, and fodder, as well as agriculture-related training;
 - Livelihoods, including funding for community-level savings and the restoration of livelihoods;
 - Nutrition, including funding for community-based services such as the community-based management of acute malnutrition, the integrated management of acute malnutrition, the promotion of appropriate practices for feeding infants and young child feeding in emergencies and/or other social and behavior-change communication, or the distribution of locally/regionally procured nutrition products;
 - Water and hygiene behavior change and improvements to sanitation systems;
 - Funding to facilitate a more effective and coordinated food-security response to a specific shock; and
 - Efforts to strengthen equity between men and women, empower youth, or improve social cohesion when such factors have direct links to improving food security.

⁹ In rare instances, USAID/DCHA/FFP will allow international procurement, commodities sourced outside the continent of distribution, with approval by the Director of USAID/DCHA/FFP.

¹⁰ A conditional transfer is a transfer with a set of conditions that a beneficiary must meet prior to the transaction. Conditions can relate to attending trainings or visiting health clinics, labor toward a livelihoods project, or completing a stage of construction in an asset project.

¹¹ Given the specific mandate of EFSP to provide emergency food assistance pursuant to Section 491(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act, USAID draws on the broader authority in Section 491(b) to provide IDA to carry out many of these activities. Such use of IDA is consistent with the policy outlined in Section 492(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, which states that IDA funds “are intended to provide the President with the greatest possible flexibility to address disaster-related needs as they arise and to prepare for and reduce the impact of natural and manmade disasters.”

APPENDIX B: TABLE OF FISCAL YEAR 2018 EFSP AWARDS

COUNTRY	EMERGENCY	AWARDEE	TOTAL FUNDING LEVEL	LOCAL PROCUREMENT	REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL PROCUREMENT	CASH TRANSFERS	FOOD VOUCHERS	COMPLEMENTARY SERVICES	OTHER ¹²	REGIONAL AND INT'L PROCUREMENT COUNTRIES
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	Partner 60 ¹³	\$975,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$975,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Afghanistan	Complex Emergency	World Food Program (WFP)	\$68,800,000	\$19,292,777	\$23,758,462	\$8,283,284	\$ -	\$ -	\$17,465,477	France, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Pakistan
Bangladesh	Refugees	WFP	\$101,400,000	\$3,777,604	\$56,845,116	\$9,654,542	\$29,447,883	\$1,674,855	\$ -	Belgium, Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey
Brazil	Complex Emergency	Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,993,466	\$6,534	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Drought	Oxfam	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$282,995	\$1,217,005	\$ -	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Drought/Conflict	WFP	\$4,000,000	\$3,506,374	\$493,626	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	France, Indonesia
Burkina Faso	Drought/Conflict	UNICEF	\$2,000,000	\$1,950,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$50,000	\$ -	
Burkina Faso	Refugees	WFP	\$1,000,000	\$775,371	\$224,629	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Belgium, France, Indonesia
Burma	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$14,000,000	\$6,706,727	\$1,553,548	\$5,239,725	\$ -	\$500,000	\$ -	Belgium, Indonesia, Italy, Turkey
Burundi	Refugees/Returnees/Conflict	UNICEF	\$2,754,087	\$ -	\$2,754,087	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

¹² Other activities include milling, twinning, and supporting humanitarian coordination and information management

¹³ The identities of several partner organizations are withheld for safety and security reasons, but additional information can be provided to authorized entities on request.

Burundi	Refugees/Returnees/Conflict	WFP	\$6,860,000	\$1,042,539	\$3,099,558	\$2,557,903	\$ -	\$160,000	\$ -	Belgium, France, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia
Cameroon	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$6,000,000	\$526,663	\$2,986,613	\$2,486,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia, Italy, Pakistan, Turkey
CAR	Complex Emergency	ACTED	\$1,324,515	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,324,515	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
CAR	Conflict	WFP	\$16,850,000	\$6,538,140	\$5,232,836		\$5,079,024	\$ -	\$ -	Cameroon, Indonesia
Chad	Refugees/Drought/Returnees	WFP	\$22,200,000	\$ -	\$20,200,000		\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	Cameroon, Indonesia, Ukraine
Chad	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$11,500,000	\$ -	\$9,492,097	\$1,345,019	\$662,884	\$ -	\$ -	Cameroon, Indonesia, Italy, France, Sudan
Colombia	Complex Emergency	Save the Children	\$2,846,508	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,733,050	\$ -	\$113,458	\$ -	
Colombia	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$13,000,000	\$500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$12,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Colombia	IDPs	WFP	\$1,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,710,002	\$189,998	\$ -	
Djibouti	Refugees/Drought	WFP	\$900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Dominica	Hurricane	WFP	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$500,000	\$1,365,064	\$ -	\$134,936	\$ -	Dominican Republic
DRC	Complex Emergency	Mercy Corps	\$3,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	Samaritan's Purse	\$12,178,633	\$1,379,991	\$7,157,551	\$1,379,991	\$1,839,988	\$421,111	\$ -	Uganda
DRC	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$1,259,712	\$ -	\$1,259,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Kenya
DRC	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$71,346,439	\$29,351,615	\$30,900,976	\$11,093,848	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, UAE, Zambia
DRC	Complex Emergency	ACTED	\$6,483,619	\$6,179,619	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$186,373	\$117,627	
DRC	Complex Emergency	Action Against Hunger	\$2,690,601	\$1,733,164	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$957,437	\$ -	Namibia
DRC	Complex Emergency	CARE	\$3,837,486	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,071,912	\$765,574	\$ -	

DRC	Complex Emergency	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	\$8,445,463	\$2,163,317	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,721,736	\$560,410	\$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	Humanity & Inclusion	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
DRC	Complex Emergency	International Medical Corps	\$1,250,000	\$ -	\$1,250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Ethiopia, Malawi, Netherlands, South Africa
Ecuador	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$7,478,652	\$521,348	\$ -	
Egypt (Syria Response)	Refugees	WFP	\$11,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$11,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Eswatini	Drought	World Vision	\$2,692,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,655,967	\$ -	\$36,983	\$ -	
Ethiopia	Drought/Conflict	WFP	\$83,882,500	\$31,881,164	\$52,001,336	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Belgium, France, Indonesia, Italy, Oman, Sudan
Ethiopia	Refugees	WFP	\$23,000,000	\$3,088,890	\$19,911,110	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Belgium, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Sudan
Guatemala	Drought	CRS	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,035,846	\$ -	\$964,154	\$ -	
Guatemala	Drought	Save the Children	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,534,901	\$ -	\$465,099	\$ -	
Haiti	Flood/Drought	World Vision	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$7,074,159	\$925,841	\$ -	
Haiti	Disaster Risk Reduction	WFP	\$3,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$1,500,000	\$ -	
Honduras	Drought	WFP	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,352,669	\$ -	\$647,331	\$ -	
Iraq	Complex Emergency	Partner 19	\$4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Iraq	Complex Emergency	Partner 16	\$192,210	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$192,210	
Iraq	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$13,000,000	\$500,000	\$8,000,000	\$4,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey
Iraq (Syria Response)	Refugees	WFP	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Jordan (Syria Response)	Refugees	WFP	\$64,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$19,606,249	\$44,393,751	\$ -	\$ -	
Kenya	Refugees/Drought	WFP	\$21,300,000	\$ -	\$4,000,000	\$17,300,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Italy
Kenya	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

Lebanon (Syria Response)	Refugees	WFP	\$95,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,380,868	\$89,619,132	\$ -	\$ -	
Madagascar	Drought	UNICEF	\$999,977	\$999,977	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Madagascar	Drought	WFP	\$4,300,000	\$1,209,737	\$2,748,994	\$ -	\$ -	\$341,269	\$ -	South Africa
Malawi	Drought	WFP	\$12,000,000	\$11,015,530	\$984,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia
Malawi	Refugees	WFP	\$1,000,000	\$891,429	\$108,571	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia
Mali	Complex Emergency	CRS	\$712,636	\$712,636	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	\$1,986,968	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,953,956	\$33,012	\$ -	
Mali	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$10,000,000	\$2,825,257	\$258,585	\$3,357,113	\$3,559,045	\$ -	\$ -	India
Mali	Complex Emergency	Humanity & Inclusion	\$8,600,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,047,829	\$2,904,277	\$647,894	\$ -	
Mali	Drought	Save the Children	\$2,030,792	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,030,792	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Mauritania	Drought	Action Against Hunger	\$973,024	\$ -	\$ -	\$467,241	\$295,169	\$210,614	\$ -	
Mauritania	Drought	Save the Children	\$2,353,427	\$506,063	\$ -	\$1,722,936	\$ -	\$124,428	\$ -	
Mauritania	Refugees	WFP	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Niger	Conflict	Partner 10	\$2,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Niger	Drought	UNICEF	\$4,000,000	\$3,925,058	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$74,942	\$ -	
Niger	Drought	WFP	\$6,100,000	\$2,241,808	\$1,859,331	\$ -	\$1,998,861	\$ -	\$ -	Belgium, Italy, Senegal
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Partner 11	\$43,109,539	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$41,958,009	\$1,151,530	\$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Partner 19	\$5,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,444,152	\$55,848	\$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Partner 23	\$45,225,000	\$19,331,661	\$ -	\$11,531,836	\$12,657,193	\$1,704,310	\$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Partner 35	\$7,600,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$7,213,545	\$386,455	\$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Partner 7	\$13,500,000	\$37,539	\$ -	\$ -	\$12,961,812	\$500,649	\$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Partner 8	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$56,500,000	\$29,385,934	\$7,792,023	\$2,394,508	\$16,927,535	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia, Italy
Nigeria	Complex Emergency	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	\$1,600,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,600,000	\$ -	
Pakistan	Conflict	WFP	\$19,000,000	\$6,661,976	\$1,491,115	\$5,613,948	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,232,961	Indonesia

Philippines	Conflict	WFP	\$4,000,000	\$1,591,671	\$908,329	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	France, Pakistan, Vietnam
ROC	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$1,836,745	\$ -	\$1,836,745	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
ROC	Conflict	WFP	\$3,535,615	\$706,505	\$1,905,640	\$923,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Cameroon, DRC, Namibia
Rwanda	Refugees	WFP	\$10,000,000	\$2,684,815	\$645,818	\$6,669,367	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania
Senegal	Drought	Action Against Hunger	\$1,000,000	\$48,292	\$ -	\$905,367	\$ -	\$46,341	\$ -	
Senegal	Drought	WFP	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 16	\$1,214,678	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,214,678	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	FAO	\$45,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$45,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 11	\$12,999,809	\$ -	\$ -	\$12,792,058	\$ -	\$207,751	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 14	\$9,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$395,093	\$8,134,217	\$470,690	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 4	\$6,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,804,066	\$ -	\$195,934	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 6	\$16,267,527	\$ -	\$ -	\$16,267,527	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	Partner 41	\$250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$250,000	
Somalia	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$59,000,000	\$ -	\$11,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	France, India
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	FAO	\$15,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$924,000	\$14,076,000	\$ -	
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$4,435,360	\$ -	\$3,387,493	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,047,867	\$ -	
South Sudan	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$44,000,000	\$1,233,621	\$33,766,379	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$4,000,000	\$ -	France, Indonesia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda
Sudan	Complex Emergency	Partner 1	\$18,000,000	\$ -	\$18,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Ethiopia, France, India, Kenya, Uganda
Sudan	Complex Emergency	Partner 3	\$3,507,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,507,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	UNICEF	\$1,619,936	\$1,619,936	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$10,000,000	\$4,999,621	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,000,379	\$ -	\$ -	
Sudan	Complex Emergency	Partner 36	\$920,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$920,778	

Syria	Complex Emergency	International Organization for Migration	\$417,117	\$ -	\$417,117	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 18	\$8,000,000	\$ -	\$2,648,064	\$ -	\$5,351,936	\$ -	\$ -	India, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 20	\$40,372,714	\$ -	\$26,300,041	\$ -	\$14,072,673	\$ -	\$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 22	\$9,991,652	\$6,387,367	\$1,901,414	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,702,871	\$ -	Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 25	\$1,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,500,000	\$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 37	\$4,000,000	\$1,216,892	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,783,108	\$ -	\$ -	Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines, Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 38	\$10,064,126	\$ -	\$3,782,856	\$ -	\$6,281,270	\$ -	\$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 4	\$5,000,000	\$593,309	\$814,126	\$ -	\$3,108,120	\$484,445	\$ -	Iraq, Turkey
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 45	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,000,000	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 6	\$3,460,330	\$ -	\$931,596	\$1,005,010	\$1,523,724	\$ -	\$ -	
Syria	Complex Emergency	Partner 67	\$1,054,091	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,054,091	
Syria	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$237,830,256	\$10,396,470	\$216,160,515	\$ -	\$9,273,271	\$2,000,000	\$ -	Belgium, France, Hungary, India, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam
Tanzania	Refugees	WFP	\$11,336,510	\$10,869,694	\$466,816	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Rwanda, Tanzania
Turkey (Syria Response)	Refugees	WFP	\$13,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$13,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	

Uganda	Refugees	WFP	\$72,820,000	\$41,814,750	\$25,755,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,250,000	\$ -	Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique , Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Ukraine	Conflict	Norwegian Refugee Council	\$1,326,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,326,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
West Bank/Gaza	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$3,000,000	\$2,166,583	\$833,417	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Turkey
Yemen	Complex Emergency	FAO	\$850,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$850,000	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 11	\$20,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$20,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 24	\$16,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$14,748,304	\$1,251,696	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	Partner 37	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	
Yemen	Complex Emergency	WFP	\$46,000,000	\$24,835,481	\$21,164,519	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Ukraine
Zambia	Refugees	WFP	\$610,000	\$539,437	\$70,563	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Indonesia
Zimbabwe	Refugees	WFP	\$16,847,500	\$931,617	\$1,683,848	\$14,232,035	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Zambia
TOTAL			\$1,809,329,576	\$318,274,621	\$641,244,892	\$313,482,102	\$457,184,150	\$49,845,988	\$29,297,822	